cycles were performed, each consisting of 1-minute annealing (42°C), 1-minute extension (72°C), and 1-minute denaturation (94°C). In the last cycle, the extension time was increased to 10 minutes to ensure complete extension. The resulting PCR product (350 bp) was identified by electrophoresis on an agarose gel containing 1% (w/v) agarose (Gibco/BRL) and 1% (w/v) NuSeive GTG agarose (FMC Bioproducts, Rockland, ME) in 1X TBE Buffer, followed by ethidium bromide staining and UV transillumination. Amplified fragments were directly cloned into the TA cloning vector *PCR 2000* (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA). Positive colonies were identified by agarose gel electrophoresis of restriction enzyme digests (*Eco*RI; Promega, Madison, WI) of purified plasmid preparations (Del Sal et al., BioTech., 7, 514-519 (1989)). One to 2 μg of plasmid were denatured and sequenced by the dideoxy chain-termination method (Sequenase Kit; U.S. Biochemicals Corp., Cleveland, OH) according to the manufacturer's protocol. All sequences were confirmed by sequencing multiple colonies from at least three independent PCR reactions and with two or more different primers in both directions, with dGTP didoexy nucleotides. Sequencing gels were made with 30% formamide to eliminate the possibility of G/C compressions.

A1 cncld.

Please replace the paragraph at page 39, line 16 to line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph. Per 37 C.F.R §1.121, this paragraph is also shown in Appendix A, page A3, with notations to indicate the changes made.

A2

The results, shown in Fig. 8, indicate that the human somatostatin receptor type 1 has a greater affinity for salmonid SS-25 (SEQ ID NO:16) than for either mammalian SS-14 (SEQ ID NO:1) or mammalian SS-28 (SEQ ID NO:21).